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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/720,929	11/24/2003	Michael Warmers	L&L-I0224	5237
27346	7590	11/14/2007	EXAMINER	
LERNER GREENBERG STEMER LLP			ZHU, BO HUI ALVIN	
FOR INFINEON TECHNOLOGIES AG			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
P.O. BOX 2480			2619	
HOLLYWOOD, FL 33022-2480			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			11/14/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/720,929	WARMERS, MICHAEL
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Bo Hui A. Zhu	2619

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 August 2007.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The amendment filed on August 29, 2007 has been entered.
Claims 1 – 11 are pending.
Claims 1 – 11 are rejected.
The objection to the disclosure has been withdrawn in view of the amendment to the disclosure.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1 – 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the admitted prior art in view of Bisceglia et al. (US 6,275,498).

(1) with regard to claims 1, 9 and 11:

The admitted prior art discloses a network system based on the Bluetooth standard comprises a primary terminal; one group of secondary terminals, data packets being interchanged by radio between the primary terminal and the group of terminal with an address of the primary terminal for connection identification (see page 1, lines 20 – 25; page 3, lines 12 – 22. The 48-bit address BD_ADDR of the primary terminal characterizes the network associated with it).

The admitted prior art however, does not disclose the primary terminal having a second interface with a second address serving a second group of secondary terminals for connecting users of the second group to the primary terminal.

Bisceglia et al. teaches a router having a plurality of MAC interfaces (first and second interfaces) for connecting different group of users to the router (see column 1, lines 19 – 27). It is inherent that MAC interfaces have unique addresses.

It would have been desirable to have multiple interfaces on an access point (router) because it would allow multiple networks to be manageable by one device, as one interface on an access point is generally related to one network. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the concept of a router as taught by Bisceglia et al. in to the system of the admitted prior art in order to allow multiple networks to be manageable by one single access point.

(2) with regard to claim 2:

The admitted prior art does not disclose a second address therefore does not disclose the difference between the first address and the second address.

However, Bisceglia et al. discloses a router having multiple MAC interfaces. And since the MAC address of an interface is inherently represented by 48 bits and uniquely different, it would be inherent that two interfaces on a router would have two different addresses differed in at least one bit.

It would have been desirable to have multiple interfaces on an access point (router) because it would allow multiple networks to be manageable by one device, as

one interface on an access point is generally related to one network. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the concept of a router as taught by Bisceglia et al. in to the system of the admitted prior art in order to allow multiple networks to be manageable by one single access point.

(3) with regard to claims 3 and 10:

The admitted prior art discloses that the address of a primary terminal is represented by a 48 bits BD_ADDR address (Fig. 1), and it is the LAP field that is always used for identification of data packets in the network (see page 3, line 22 – page 4, line 7). And it is inherent to the Bluetooth standard that the LAP field is the field that used for addressing individual devices. Therefore, the prescribed address field is the LAP field of the BD_ADDR address.

(4) with regard to claim 4:

Although neither the admitted prior art nor Bisceglia et al. specifically discloses the at least one bit in which the first address and the second address differ is a least significant bit in the prescribed address field, it would have been obvious matter of design choice to place the at least one bit in the least significant bit position, or any other bit position in the LAP field with the exception of those that are reserved by the Bluetooth standard, since applicant has not discloses that having the at least one bit placed at a least significant bit in the prescribed address field solves any stated problem or is for any particular purpose and it appears that the system would perform equally

well with the at least one bit placing at any bit position in the LAP field with the exception of those that are reserved by the Bluetooth standard.

(5) with regard to claim 5:

The admitted prior art further discloses that one standard primary terminal can serve up to seven secondary terminals (see page 1, lines 22 – 25).

(6) with regard to claim 6:

The admitted prior art further discloses that the data packet contains identification information for indicating a respective group with which the data packet is to be interchanged with (see page 3, line 22 – page 4, line 7).

(7) with regard to claim 7:

The admitted prior art further discloses that the each secondary terminal has a device for stipulating their membership to their corresponding group of secondary terminal (see page 3, line 22 – page 4, line 7. Because all secondary terminals of the same group must transmit data packets with the same identification information, a device in each secondary terminal for processing and managing that identification information would be inherent)

(8) with regard to claim 8:

The admitted prior art disclose a Bluetooth system that has a primary terminal and a group of secondary terminals in which data packets are transmitted by radio, which is qualified as being a digital cordless communication system; and because each terminal in the Bluetooth system is capable of transmitting and receiving packets over a

network, each terminal can be considered as computer-controlled device and the secondary terminals can be considered as peripheral devices.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed on August 29, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding claim 1, Applicant argues that there is no teaching in Bisceglia et al. that would make it obvious to provide a first terminal with two addressed used for connection identification, and asserts that the motivation statement of the Examiner does not support a modification to a system performing data packet interchange by radio. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. First, the recitation of claim 1 merely calls for a system that comprises a primary terminal that can communicate with two groups of secondary terminals based on the Bluetooth standard, in which the primary terminal is equipped with two network interfaces with different network addresses each for associating with one group of the secondary terminals. The admitted prior art discloses a system in which a primary terminal is equipped with one network interface or one distinct network address for communicating with a group of secondary terminals. The Examiner recognizes that the admitted prior art system does not disclose having a second network interfaces for communicating with a second groups of secondary terminals by the same way as the first network interface. However, the technique of equipping one network device with two network interfaces for associating two groups of network devices each for each interface are well known in the art, such as the system

disclosed in Bisceglia. And it is clearly obvious that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would recognize the advantage of having multiple network interfaces and therefore modify the system of the prior art to improve the performance of the prior art system. The Examiner therefore believes that the 103 obviousness rejection as applied to claim 1 is both proper and reasonable.

Conclusion

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

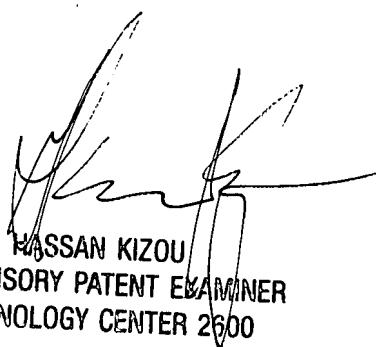
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Bo Hui A. Zhu whose telephone number is (571)270-1086. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur 10am-6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hassan Kizou can be reached on (571)272-3088. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

BZ
Examiner
October 30, 2007



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